



FACTS ON FILE

WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
Vol. XIX, No. 952

Published weekly

Jan. 22-28, 1959

WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Khrushchev Boasts ICBM Lead. Soviet Premier Khrushchev told world Communist leaders Jan. 27 that the USSR now had an intercontinental missile arsenal that insured Soviet military dominance over the West.

Addressing 1,375 Soviet delegates & heads of 70 foreign Communist parties* gathered in Moscow for the 21st Soviet Communist Party Congress, Khrushchev declared that economic successes eventually would give communism "a complete & final victory" throughout the world.

Khrushchev's 7-hour keynote speech to the Soviet CP Congress contained these major statements:

- The USSR had begun "serial production† of intercontinental ballistic missiles" capable of assuring Soviet victory in any world conflict. But the USSR was prepared to end the production & testing of missiles & nuclear weapons and to destroy its stockpiles of these weapons as part of an East-West disarmament pact.

- The Soviet-bloc nations were ready to cooperate in establishment of "a zone of disengagement of armed forces," as proposed by Polish Foreign Min. Adam Rapacki, and to withdraw Soviet troops from Germany, Poland & Hungary in return for the withdrawal of NATO forces.

- The USSR would continue to press for a solution of German reunification "by the Germans themselves" in confederation talks by the East & West German Govts. Khrushchev assailed West German Chancellor Adenauer for his opposition to all Soviet proposals on the German question. Russia, Khrushchev said, sought only to cope with "the growth of [West German] military danger."

- Soviet proposals for German unification automatically would solve the Berlin dispute. But Khrushchev made clear that, in the absence of such an agreement, the USSR would continue with plans for ending the Berlin occupation regime in May. He asserted that "the [UN] should be called upon to ensure the guarantee" of any Berlin settlement.

- Communist nations would continue

to fight Yugoslav-inspired revisionism. Western hopes for a Soviet-Communist Chinese split were "doomed to failure." There now were 33 million Communist Party members in 83 countries†, and Soviet successes would attract "new countries that had recently thrown off the yoke of imperialism" to communism.

- The USSR's new 7-year plan would expand Soviet production at the rate of 8.6% annually, compared with the U.S. economy's current 2% annual expansion, and would give the USSR "the decisive edge" over the U.S. by 1970. Khrushchev predicted that the 7-year plan would increase Soviet output by 80%, raise living standards and permit abolition of taxes.

East-West 'Thaw' Seen. Attending an Indian independence day reception in Moscow, Khrushchev declared Jan. 26 that First Deputy Premier Mikoyan's report on his visit to the U.S. had shown that "the possibility of a thaw in our relations is not excluded."

Khrushchev told diplomats & newsmen that he agreed with a British statesman who once had observed "that Khrushchev is more frightened of war than anyone else." "But," he said, "the clock ticks on. Factories keep working, producing more & more arms. For what?" Khrushchev asserted that the U.S. had "created bases all around the [USSR]. Their planes are flying . . . with atomic bombs. Someone may lose his head, anything can happen." He warned that "we, too, have plenty of rockets in position. . . . It does not require much effort & it would go off instantly. This is a time when no one should lose his head."

Mikoyan Demands Berlin Talks. Mikoyan said at a Kremlin news conference Jan. 24 that the USSR wanted high-level East-West talks on the Berlin question but was willing to be flexible about the deadline & duration of such talks as long as there was Western "goodwill."

Mikoyan, who returned to Moscow Jan. 23 from his visit to the U.S., asserted that the "main thing in our proposal [on Berlin] is not the 6-month deadline [for the withdrawal of Soviet forces] but the proposal to have the talks . . . & to end the occupation status of West Berlin." [See pp. 17B1, 9B1; Vol. XVIII, 389B1]

(A U.S. State Dept. statement Jan. 24 welcomed Mikoyan's apparent flexibility on a deadline for Berlin talks, but it called on the USSR to display a "serious approach" to the problem. It made clear that the U.S. would insist on discussing Berlin as part of the wider problem of German unity & European security.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 421B1]

Week in Headlines 1959

International

21st Soviet Communist Party Congress opened.
Soviet Premier Khrushchev announced "serial production" of ICBMs, boasted of future Red economic triumph, hinted at East-West "thaw."

METO Council planned technical cooperation, further military build-up.

Italy's Fanfani Govt. quit.

United States

Rival Eisenhower & Kennedy labor-reform programs introduced.
Virginia school bias invalidated by state's top court; federal courts ordered integration.

Died: Cecil B. deMille.

Dulles Approves Talks. State Secy. Dulles told a Washington news conference Jan. 27 that he would welcome a foreign ministers' conference on the Berlin question this spring, but he expressed doubt that East-West talks could solve the dispute unless the USSR altered its Berlin policy.

Commenting on Khrushchev's hopes for a "thaw" in U.S.-Soviet relations, Dulles said that Khrushchev "lives in the north country where the icy blasts come from, & if they are going to become balmy, we are . . . delighted." Dulles said that he thought the USSR was trying to win the cold war, not end it. [See p. 1D1]

(British Prime Min. Macmillan told Parliament in London Jan. 20 that he would agree to East-West German talks on Soviet terms rather than insist on Western demands for negotiation of the German question within the framework of European security.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 421B1]

Nixon on 'Thaw.' Vice Pres. Nixon asserted Jan. 27 that U.S. leaders also "want a thaw in the cold war because we realize that if there is none we will all be eventually frozen in the ice so hard that only a nuclear bomb will break it."

Nixon said that Mikoyan had come to the U.S. with "doctrinaire Marxist" ideas of popular discontent against the U.S. Govt. but had found Americans "overwhelmingly united" behind Eisenhower Admin. foreign policy and had "returned to the Soviet

*Including Communist Party & Govt. leaders Walter Ulbricht of East Germany, Wladyslaw Gomulka of Poland, Chou En-lai of China, Ho Chi Minh of North Viet Nam, Palmiro Togliatti of Italy, Jacques Duclos of France, Harry Pollitt of Britain, Kim Il Sung of North Korea, Enver Hoxha of Albania, Antonin Novotny of Czechoslovakia, Ajoy Kumar Ghosh of India & James E. Jackson of the U.S. There was no Yugoslav delegation. Western newsmen were admitted to the Congress' opening session Jan. 27 for the first time since before the Stalin regime.

†Khrushchev's words "seriyonoye proizvodstvo," literally "serial production," were interpreted by some western observers to mean mass production, rather than merely production in series on a regular basis.

‡8,239,000 of them members or candidate members of the Soviet Communist Party, an increase of 1,023,000 over Soviet CP membership reported at the 20th party congress in 1956.

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes



ADVISORY BOARD

Letters: Prof. A. J. BARNOUW, Columbia
Political Science: Prof. FRANCIS W. COKER, Yale
Economics: Prof. J. ANTON DE HAAS, Claremont
Science: DAVID DIETZ, Scripps-Howard Newspapers
Education: Dr. HARRY D. GIDEONSE, Pres. B'klyn Coll.
History: JOHN GUNTHER
News Analysis: H. V. KALTENBORN
World Affairs: WILLIAM L. SHIRER
Latin America: Prof. FRANK TANNENBAUM, Columbia
Library Service: Dr. C. WILLIAMSON, Columbia

Union with completely different views." [See pp. 18B1, 1B2]

C. Douglas Dillon, State Undersecy. for Economic Affairs, charged Jan. 27 that Mikoyan's overtures for increased U.S.-Soviet trade were designed to obscure the fact that "the only thing the [USSR] needs to do . . . to expand its trade with us is, quite simply, to begin trading." Dillon warned that Soviet foreign economic policies were aimed at penetration & "capture" of "the newly developing countries of Asia, Africa & Latin America." [See p. 18B1]

Mikoyan's visit to the U.S. was lauded Jan. 19 by Adlai E. Stevenson as "all to the good" for the opportunity it gave a top Soviet leader to "reduce his anxieties & tensions about America." Stevenson had warned Jan. 18 that the USSR had created an "iron, forceful & formidable" society that was capable of great strides in comparison with the "sluggish" way of life of the U.S. & other Western countries. [See p. 9F3]

USSR Charges A-Ban Sabotage. A Soviet Govt. statement issued Jan. 22 via the Tass news agency charged the U.S. & Britain with "looking for an excuse to torpedo the current Geneva talks" on banning A-tests.

The USSR accused the West of "piling one obstacle on top of another in the way of the achievement of a mutually acceptable agreement." It rejected U.S. contentions that a control system recommended by the 1958 Geneva conference of nuclear experts would be inadequate to detect illegal tests. [See p. 18A3]

U.S. Rejects Charges. A U.S. State Dept. statement Jan. 22 said the Soviet charges represented an attempt to obscure Russian refusals to settle key questions on which an effective test ban would depend. The State Dept. challenged the USSR to make clear whether it would permit the establishment of (1) an international test control commission free from a great-power veto, (2) a genuinely international observation corps based on both Western & Soviet-bloc territory and (3) free access to the site of any suspected test violation without permission of the host country. The State Dept. said that recent American data disputing the ability of the recommended Geneva test control system to detect small underground tests had been submitted to the USSR "in good faith."

(The N.Y. Times reported Jan. 24 that the AEC had recommended to Pres. Eisenhower that any East-West agreement to ban nuclear tests be limited to tests conducted in the atmosphere, with underground nuclear shots excluded.) [See pp. 1F3-2C1]

USSR Vs. Intl. Control Corps. Soviet chief delegate Tsarapkin Jan. 27 rejected Western proposals for the creation of an international staff for detection of nuclear tests on Western or Soviet territory. Tsarapkin, described as "adamant," said that the Western proposal would create "towers of Babel" in which foreign observers would create friction. Making clear that the USSR's major ob-

jection was against the presence of numerous foreigners on Soviet territory, Tsarapkin warned that the Western plan did not consider "the security of the state."

The Western plan, presented to the Geneva conference Jan. 26 by British chief delegate Ormsby-Gore, provided for control posts on U.S. & British territory to be staffed 50% by Soviet technicians and for posts in the USSR to be staffed 50% by U.S. & British nationals. Remaining technical positions would be filled by an internationally recruited observation corps. Observation posts in other countries would be staffed by teams 1/3 Russian, 1/3 U.S.-British, 1/3 "neutral."

Pressed to reply to the Western proposals Jan. 26, Tsarapkin said that the USSR would agree to the stationing of 4 or 5 foreign "controllers" at observation posts in Soviet territory, a position rejected by U.S. & British delegates earlier that day. Tsarapkin had insisted Jan. 22 that the conference begin discussion of staffing of control posts before considering other details of the plan. [See p. 18D-G2]

===== MIDDLE EAST =====

METO Council Meets. The Baghdad (METO) Pact Ministerial Council met Jan. 26-28 in Karachi, Pakistan and reaffirmed Jan. 28 its intention to combat "the threat of direct & indirect aggression" in the Middle East with "all possible legitimate means, including [UN] action."

The meeting, boycotted by Iraq's revolutionary army regime, was attended by delegations headed by Prime Min. Manouchehr Eghbal of Iran, Foreign Min. Manzur Qadir of Pakistan, Defense Min. Duncan Sandys of Britain & Prime Min. Adnan Menderes of Turkey and a participating U.S. delegation led by Deputy State Undersecy. Loy Henderson. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 242B1]

A final communiqué issued Jan. 28 disclosed Council decisions to: (1) establish a Multilateral Technical Cooperation Fund with \$150,000 of capital on lines recommended by the Council's Economic Committee in a Karachi meeting Jan. 22-24; (2) form, with British aid, a METO nuclear center in Teheran (replacing a similar center planned in Baghdad) "for training technicians in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes"; (3) strengthen the Baghdad Pact's "central military organization" according to plans to be developed by the METO Deputies' Council under the chairmanship of METO Secy. Gen. Mirza Osman Ali Baig.

Karachi dispatches made clear, however, that the meeting had failed to solve the problem of Iraq's dormant METO membership or to end fears that pact members would not receive full U.S. support if attacked. Iranian Premier Eghbal said at the opening session Jan. 26 that the Baghdad Pact had not yet been able to fulfill "its most important tasks" in defense & economic cooperation.

U.S. delegate Henderson assured the Council Jan. 26 that the U.S. was "prepared to lend . . . reinforcement" to METO defenses if needed, but he

did not specify the extent of such aid. Henderson, explaining remarks Jan. 27 by State Secy. Dulles on U.S. commitments to METO, assured the Council Jan. 28 that the U.S. would continue efforts to conclude bilateral security agreements with Turkey, Iran & Pakistan.

(A Soviet note to Iran renewed warnings Jan. 16 against signing any U.S.-Iranian military agreement that would "bring Iran into the ranks of opponents of the USSR.") [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 432A2, 406E1, 363D-E1]

Dulles, addressing a Washington news conference, asserted Jan. 27 that projected bilateral U.S. security agreements with Turkey, Iran & Pakistan could not "go beyond" the Eisenhower doctrine resolution's authorization for using U.S. "armed forces . . . to defend a country against attack . . . from a country which is controlled by international communism." He made clear that the U.S. could not commit itself to aid METO nations against attack from non-Communist countries. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 242D1]

Khrushchev Vs. UAR on Reds. Addressing the 21st Soviet Communist Party Congress in Moscow Jan. 27, Soviet Premier Khrushchev warned United Arab Republic leaders—presumably including Pres. Nasser—that it was "wrong to accuse Communists of helping to undermine & divide the national effort in the struggle against imperialism."

Commenting on recent anti-Communist measures taken by the UAR, Khrushchev told UAR "officials" that their campaign against Communists & "progressives" was "reactionary." He urged the UAR not to let "ideological" disputes disrupt Soviet relations. He defended Communists against charges of opposing Arab nationalism and said all Communists had aided the "fight against Zionism." [See p. 2D2; Vol. XVIII, 422F3]

Hussein for Ending UAR Rift. King Hussein of Jordan Jan. 25 indicated willingness to end Jordan's estrangement with the UAR if UAR leaders took steps "to correct their ways" and end pressure against Jordan.

Interviewed by the N.Y. Times, Hussein apparently confirmed that UAR attempts to overthrow his regime, begun in April 1947 & intensified in July 1958, had ended. Hussein did not say he referred to the UAR, but he offered to negotiate a settlement of differences with Arab states that had "inflicted a lot of injustice & bad treatment" on Jordan. [See p. 19E3; Vol. XVIII, 406B3, 362G2-F3, 235E1-C3; XVII, 121B1]

Jordanian Premier Samir el-Rifai announced a cabinet revision Jan. 27. Finance Min. Ahmed Tarowneh was named defense minister, Economy Min. Sama Dawoud assumed the finance portfolio, State Min. Riad el-

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N.Y. (Columbus 5-2011-2). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N.Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription \$95 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1942—\$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1959 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Weterborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; Bernard Messenger, Business Manager.

Mifheacting became education minister and Education Min. Mohammed Jabari was named justice minister. Rifai retained the foreign affairs portfolio. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 235B3]

Israel Asks UN Meeting. Israeli Rep.-to-UN Abba Eban asked Jan. 26 for a UN Security Council meeting to consider Israeli complaints of UAR aggression for the killing Jan. 23 of an Israeli by Syrian armed forces that had crossed the Israeli frontier. (An Israeli soldier was killed by Arab Legion gunfire Jan. 26 when he approached the Jordan-Israel border in Jerusalem.) [See p. 19F3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Labor Program. Pres. Eisenhower sent Congress Jan. 28 a 20-point labor message requesting legislation:

- "To safeguard workers' funds in union treasuries against misuse."
- "To protect the rights & freedoms of individual union members, including the basic right to free & secret election of officers."
- "To advance true & responsible collective bargaining."
- "To protect the public & innocent 3d parties from unfair & coercive practices such as boycotting & black-mail picketing." [See p. 12C1]

The President called for "complete & effective labor-management legislation, not a piecemeal program." He denied that his proposals would impose "arbitrary restrictions or punitive measures on the legitimate activities of honest labor & management officials." He asked for legislation to:

1. Require all unions to file annual financial reports with the Labor Department and to give members similar information.
2. Require unions to file copies of their constitutions & by-laws and detailed information about their organization & procedures required to meet "minimum standards for periodic secret ballot elections of officers,* for the removal of officers & for the imposition of supervisory control" over locals.
3. Require unions "to keep proper records on the matters required to be reported, open to examination by government representatives, & to permit union members, subject to reasonable conditions," to see the data.
4. "Require unions, union officers & agents, and employers to report & keep proper records" of "payments, transactions or investments which create conflicts of interest" or would interfere with union members' or employees' "statutory rights."
5. "Require that union officers hold & administer union funds & property solely for the benefit of the union members" & to further the union's purpose; "make this duty enforceable in any court in a suit for an accounting by the union or by members."
6. Require compliance with "minimum standards," to be detailed in

Iraqi Leaders Guilty. The trials & convictions on treason charges of Col. Abdel Salam Arif, former deputy premier & aide to Premier Kassem, and of ex-Premier Rashid Ali el-Gailani, leader of an abortive pro-Nazi revolt in 1941, were disclosed Jan. 24 in Baghdad.

Col. Mohammed Amin, military prosecutor in the trial of ex-Interior Min. Said Qazzaz, told a Baghdad court that Arif & Gailani had been convicted by a secret people's court. Amin, a pro-Communist, said Kassem kept the details secret "in the interests of Arab solidarity." [See p. 19G2; Vol. XVIII, 363B1, 354F3]

union constitutions & by-laws, for the election of union officers, including (a) "periodic elections,"* (b) secret votes "without restraint or coercion & upon due notice," (c) "uniform opportunity for all members to be candidates," (d) "accurate tabulation of votes" and (e) "a ban upon the use of union or employer funds to promote candidacies."

7. Require compliance with minimum standards in the exercise of trusteeship control over "subordinate bodies" (locals), such control being limited "to correcting corruption or the disregard of democratic procedures or other practices detrimental to the rights" of local members and to "assuring the performance of duties as a bargaining representative."

8. Have the Labor Secretary administer this legislation; empower him "to issue regulations, investigate, subpoena witnesses & records, bring court action to compel compliance & to correct violations, and institute administrative procedures leading to decisions & orders, which would be subject to judicial review."

9. "Prescribe criminal penalties for willful violations . . . for concealment or destruction of records . . . for bribery between employers & employee representatives, for improper payments by employers . . . to employees or employee representatives, for embezzlement of union funds, and for false entries."

10. "Preserve for union members any present remedies under state or federal laws. . ."

11. Amend the Taft-Hartley law's secondary-boycott provisions "so as to cover the direct coercion of employers to cease or agree to cease doing business with other persons; union pressures directed against secondary employers not otherwise subject to the act; and inducements of individual employees to refuse to perform services with the object of forcing their employers to stop doing business with others; and to make clear that secondary activity is permitted against an employer performing 'farmed-out struck work' and, under certain circumstances, against secondary employers engaged in work at a common construction site with the primary employer."

12. Outlaw—with "speedy & effective enforcement measures"—picketing by a union "to coerce an employer

to recognize it" as his employees' bargaining representative or to coerce the employees to choose it "as their representative where the employer has recognized [another union] in accordance with law," where there has been a representation election within the preceding 12 months, "where it cannot be demonstrated that there is a sufficient showing of interest" by "the employees in being represented by the picketing union or where the picketing has continued for a reasonable . . . time without the [employees'] desires . . . being determined by a representation election."

13. Authorize the NLRB "to decline to take cases where the effect on commerce is relatively insubstantial"; let state authorities handle such cases.

14. "Eliminate the statutory provision" barring "certain strikers from voting in representation elections although their replacements are permitted to vote"; leave the voting eligibility of strikers & all others to NLRB "discretion."

15. Authorize the NLRB, "under . . . specific conditions, to certify building & construction trades unions as bargaining representatives without an election."

16. Permit the NLRB, "under proper safeguards," to speed orderly election processes by conducting representation elections "without holding a prior hearing where no substantial objection to an election is made."

17. Require employers as well as unions desiring "to use the processes of the [Taft-Hartley] act" to file non-Communist affidavits.

18. "Make clear that parties to a valid collective bargaining agreement need not negotiate during the life of the agreement unless they have provided for, or agree to, the reopening of the agreement."

19. Authorize the President to designate an acting NLRB general counsel when a vacancy occurs.

20. Require that the NLRB be bipartisan "by providing that not more than 3 members of the board may be of the same political party."

CONGRESS

Kennedy Offers Labor Bill. Sen. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.) introduced Jan. 20 a labor-reform bill (S505) similar but not identical to the Kennedy-Ives bill that had failed to win House approval in 1958. It was co-sponsored by Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. & 7 other Democrats.

The Kennedy bill would:

- Require unions to report fully on all financial transactions.
- Prescribe criminal penalties for false reports of union finances & for embezzling union funds; let individual union members sue embezzlers.
- Require union officials paid more than \$5,000 a year to report possible conflicts of interest.
- Forbid unions to lend their officers more than \$1,500 at a time.
- Forbid employers to lend money to officers of unions representing or seeking to represent their employees.
- Set an 18-month limit on trustee-

*Every 5 years for national & international officers; every 3 years for local officers.

ships of international unions over their locals; make trusteeships subject to federal supervision.

● Require secret ballot union elections; require election of national & international officers at least every 4 years; allow rank-&-file members to seek the recall of officers.

● Bar convicted felons from union office unless they receive the Labor Secretary's approval.

● Require employers to report payments to labor consultants, loans to union officials and payments in excess of \$2,500 for persuading employes in representation elections (but exempt costs of news letters & house organs from reporting requirements).

● Give the Labor Secretary subpoena power in investigations.

● Prohibit "shakedown" picketing—picketing for purposes of extortion.

● Amend the Taft-Hartley law to (a) permit strikers replaced by non-union employers to vote in NLRB representation elections and (b) let building trades unions sign contracts with employers before hiring started.

● Eliminate the "no-man's land" in labor relations—in which businesses were covered by neither the NLRB nor state law—by broadening NLRB jurisdiction in some areas.

The Kennedy bill did not include the Kennedy-Ives bill's proposal to require employers as well as union officials to sign non-Communist affidavits.

Kennedy told the Senate in introducing his measure Jan. 20 that it would "virtually" drive Teamsters Brotherhood Pres. James R. Hoffa "out of business." He pointed out that it was a bill to eliminate labor racketeering, not to reform labor-management relations. He indicated that a bill of the latter sort might result from the findings of a 9-member non-government committee that he appointed the same day to study the Taft-Hartley law and report in April.

Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (Ariz.), ranking Republican of the Senate Labor Committee & a leading proponent of strong union curbs, objected Jan. 20 that the Kennedy bill failed to impose "necessary limitations on secondary boycotts" and "unjustified" minority picketing.

(Goldwater had agreed at a meeting with Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell Jan. 13 to sponsor the Administration's labor program in the Senate. Goldwater told reporters that "both sides" had made "some nice concessions" on what to put into the Administration bill. He indicated that he had insisted on toughening Administration proposals for dealing with union leaders accused of undemocratic or corrupt practices. Goldwater introduced the Administration bill Jan. 28. Mitchell denied at a press conference Jan. 22 that the Administration bill contained concessions to Goldwater. He said Goldwater had not participated in the bill's preparation. Mitchell criticized the Kennedy bill for failing to deal with secondary boycotts & "blackmail" picketing.) [See pp. 22E3, 12C-D1]

Johnson Wins on Filibuster. A bipartisan effort to impose strict limi-

tations on Senate filibusters was defeated by 60-36 Senate vote Jan. 9. Alternate filibuster-curbing proposals introduced by members of a civil rights bloc were rejected Jan. 12 by Senate votes of 67-28 & 58-36. Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.), under whose guidance these moves were turned back, then won approval by a 72-22 vote Jan. 12 of a milder filibuster-curbing rule. Johnson's proposal was opposed only by part of the Southern conservative bloc & by several civil rights advocates who called it weak.

The civil rights coalition, led by Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.), Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.), Jacob K. Javits (R., N.Y.) & Clifford P. Case (R., N.J.), had planned since late 1958 to attack Senate Rule XXII as soon as possible after the 86th Congress convened. Rule XXII barred limitation of debate on motions to change Senate rules and required a vote of 2/3 of the entire Senate to impose cloture, in the face of delaying debate, on other motions & bills. Under this rule, Southern Democrats had killed civil rights legislation by threatening endless debate that would halt all Senate business.

The civil rights bloc strategy was based on a theory that the Senate did not continue as the same body from Congress to Congress but that a new Senate came into being with the opening of each new Congress. As a new body, the Senate could adopt new rules by simple majority, they reasoned. They planned, therefore, to propose that the 86th Congress' Senate adopt a new set of rules that would be identical with the rules of the 85th Congress' Senate except for Rule XXII, which would be modified to provide that a simple majority of the Senate would be empowered to shut off debate after 15 days and that 2/3 of members present & voting would be able to impose cloture after 2 days.

Johnson, who was backed by conservative Senate leaders of both parties in his insistence that the Senate was a continuing body, forestalled the civil rights bloc's move by proposing at the opening session Jan. 7 to amend Rule XXII to allow 2/3 of members present & voting to limit debate both on rules changes & on regular motions & bills. His motion provided that Senate rules would "continue from one Congress to the next Congress" unless changed by Senate vote.

Asked under what rules the Senate would consider the Johnson motion, Vice Pres. Nixon ruled as Senate president Jan. 7 that it would do so under the old rules. Nixon voiced his opinion that the old rules' provisions on rules changes were not "binding on the Senate at this time." This, however, was a constitutional issue that the Senate itself would have to decide, Nixon conceded. Explaining his reasoning, Nixon said: The Constitution gave the Senate the right to make its own rules; "this right, in the opinion of the chair, is one which can be exercised by a majority of members of the Senate"; it

"implies the constitutional right that the majority have the power to cut off debate in order to exercise the powers of changing or determining the rules."

The civil rights bloc's proposal was introduced Jan. 8 by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D., N.M.) and was killed Jan. 9 by the following 60-36 vote on Johnson's motion to table it:

For tabling: 40 D. — Bartlett (Alaska), Bible (Nev.), Byrd (Va.), Byrd (W. Va.), Cannon (Nev.), Chavez (N.M.), Dodd (Conn.), Eastland (Miss.), Ellender (La.), Ervin (N.C.), Frear (Del.), Fulbright (Ark.), Gore (Tenn.), Green (R.I.), Gruening (Alaska), Hartke (Ind.), Hayden (Ariz.), Hill (Ala.), Holland (Fla.), Johnson (Tex.), Johnston (S.C.), Jordan (N.C.), Kefauver (Tenn.), Kerr (Okla.), Long (La.), Mansfield (Mont.), McClellan (Ark.), McGee (Wyo.), Monroney (Okla.), Murray (Mont.), O'Mahoney (Wyo.), Randolph (W. Va.), Robertson (Va.), Russell (Ga.), Smathers (Fla.), Sparkman (Ala.), Stennis (Miss.), Talmadge (Ga.), Thurmond (S.C.), Yarborough (Tex.). 20 R.—Bennett (Utah), Bridges (N.H.), Butler (Md.), Capehart (Ind.), Carlson (Kan.), Case (S.D.), Cotton (N.H.), Curtis (Neb.), Dirksen (Ill.), Dworthak (Ida.), Goldwater (Ariz.), Hickenlooper (Ia.), Hruska (Neb.), Langer (N.D.), Martin (Pa.), Mundt (S.D.), Saltonstall (Mass.), Schoeppel (Kan.), Williams (Del.), Young (N.D.).

vs. tabling: 22 D.—Anderson (N.M.), Carroll (Colo.), Clark (Pa.), Douglas (Ill.), Engle (Calif.), Hart (Mich.), Hennings (Mo.), Humphrey (Minn.), Jackson (Wash.), Kennedy (Mass.), Lausche (O.), Magnuson (Wash.), McCarthy (Minn.), McNamara (Mich.), Morse (Ore.), Moss (Utah), Muskie (Me.), Pastore (R.I.), Proxmire (Wis.), Symington (Mo.), Williams (N.J.), Young (O.). 14 R.—Aiken (Vt.), Allott (Colo.), Beall (Md.), Bush (Conn.), Case (N.J.), Cooper (Ky.), Javits (N.Y.), Keating (N.Y.), Kuchel (Calif.), Morton (Ky.), Prouty (Vt.), Scott (Pa.), Smith (Me.), Wiley (Wis.).

Not voting but paired: Church (D., Ida.) for, Neuberger (D., Ore.) against.

Johnson's proposal, under which the Senate changed its filibuster rules for the first time since 1949, was approved by this vote Jan. 12:

For passage: 44 D.—Anderson, Bartlett, Bible, Byrd (W. Va.), Cannon, Carroll, Chavez, Church, Clark, Dodd, Engle, Ervin, Frear, Gore, Green, Gruening, Hartke, Hayden, Hennings, Holland, Humphrey, Jackson, Johnson, Jordan, Kefauver, Kennedy, Kerr, Magnuson, Mansfield, McCarthy, McGee, Monroney, Moss, Murray, Muskie, O'Mahoney, Pastore, Proxmire, Randolph, Smathers, Symington, Williams (N.J.), Yarborough, Young (O.). 28 R.—Aiken, Allott, Beall, Bennett, Bush, Butler, Capehart, Carlson, Case (N.J.), Case (S.D.), Cooper, Cotton, Curtis, Dirksen, Dworthak, Goldwater, Hickenlooper, Hruska, Keating, Martin, Morton, Prouty, Saltonstall, Schoeppel, Scott, Smith, Wiley, Williams (Del.).

vs. passage: 19 D.—Byrd (Va.), Douglas, Eastland, Ellender, Fulbright, Hart, Hill, Johnston, Lausche, Long, McClellan, McNamara, Morse, Robertson, Russell, Sparkman, Stennis, Talmadge, Thurmond. 3 R.—Javits, Kuchel, Langer.

Not voting but paired: Bridges (R.) for & Young (R., N.D.) against passage.

Not voting or paired but announced as against passage: Mundt (R.), Neuberger (D.).

Before acceptance of the Johnson plan, these alternate civil rights bloc proposals were rejected Jan. 12:

● A move by Douglas to allow cloture by a majority vote of the Senate membership; defeated by 67-28 vote (43 D. & 24 R. vs. 20 D. & 8 R.).

● A plan by Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R., Ky.) to permit cloture by 3/5 vote of Senators voting; rejected by 58-36 vote (38 D. & 20 R. vs. 24 D. & 12 R.). [See Vol. XVIII, p. 148C2]

Johnson's Rights Bill. Senate majority leader Johnson seized the initiative from the civil rights bloc & the Eisenhower Administration by introducing his own 4-point civil rights bill (S499) Jan. 20.

Johnson's proposal would:

● Create an independent Community Relations Service to conciliate, on a voluntary basis, in communities beset by racial disputes.

● Give the Attorney General power



Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Jan. 24

FINANCE:

U.S. Treasury—

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Monetary gold stocks	\$20,515	\$20,526	\$22,782
Currency circulation	\$31,385	\$31,710	\$30,878

Banks—

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Com'l & ind'l loans\$	\$30,065	\$30,219	\$30,925
Agricultural loans\$	\$601	\$606	\$436
N.Y. bank clearings	\$13,970,967,696	\$13,313,402,431	\$12,242,448,740
England note circulation	£2,011.198	£2,039.235	

N.Y. Stock Exchange—

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Stock sales (shares)	19,297,700	21,015,080	11,621,370
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	231.67	231.72	186.41
Bond sales (par value)	\$34,717,000	\$38,405,000	\$33,122,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	87.62	87.68	89.42

INDUSTRY:

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	154,196	158,530	125,716
Crude oil (bbl. daily)	7,087,285	7,051,835	6,924,535
Soft-coal output (tons)	8,145,000	7,015,000	8,790,000
Electric output (kwh.)	13,324	13,554	12,400
Carloadings (cars)	586,254	550,090	572,886

	Dec. 1958	Nov. 1958	Dec. 1957
Ind'l output\$ 	142	141	135
Steel output (tons)	8,710,552	8,569,318	7,420,285

PRICES:

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Wheat (bu.)	\$2.36 3/4	\$2.34 3/4	\$2.53 3/4
Corn (bu.)	\$1.50	\$1.49 3/4	\$1.43
Cotton (lb.)	\$35.65	\$35.65	\$36.1
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	\$41.17	\$40.50	\$34.33
Wholesale food index‡	\$6.23	\$6.16	\$6.52
Weekly whisl. index (BLS) 	119.6	119.4	118.8

BUSINESS:

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Dept. store sales\$ 	116	121	110
Failures (Jan. 15)†	294	321	260

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet §1947-49=100 ¶Fed. Reserve Board *Member banks, 94 cities, Jan. 14 ||Jan. 17 ¶Jan. 10 †Jan. 20

to subpoena records in cases of alleged denial of voting rights.

- Extend the Federal Civil Rights Commission's life to Jan. 31, 1961.
- Provide for federal investigation & penalties in cases of interstate transportation of explosives for bombing schools & churches.

Johnson conceded as he offered his bill that it would "not satisfy those who seek to punish." While he could "sympathize with those who feel that everything should be done at once—or nothing," he said, "I cannot agree that they are pursuing a course that will bring results." He held that there were "compulsions upon both sides to find a just solution" and asserted that when rights disputes were "paralyzing to whole communities," a conciliator such as the Community Relations Service could provide "would be worth his weight in gold." He warned that rights problems could not be solved entirely by laws because they "involve the idea of human acceptance, of human understanding & of human dignity." "The outward manifestations of tolerance can be enforced by guns, clubs & bayonets," he said, "but understanding does not exist until the people themselves want it to exist."

(Rowland Evans Jr. reported in the N.Y. Herald Tribune Jan. 23 that the conciliation service proposal had been formulated in 1957. He said it had been held for possible use that year had an alternative rights plan been required while the Civil Rights Act of 1957 was being debated.)

Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D., Mo.), a civil rights leader & chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee's Constitutional Rights Subcommittee, announced his formal sponsorship of the Johnson bill Jan. 22.

Pres. Eisenhower told reporters Jan. 21 that although his mind was open to the idea, he thought the for-

by Sen. James E. Murray (D., Mont.) & 51 co-sponsors. A similar bill (HR50) had been proposed in the House by John A. Burns (D.), Hawaiian delegate. A 3-member House Interior subcommittee headed by Rep. Leo W. O'Brien (D., N.Y.) reported Jan. 19, on the basis of a 15-day 1958 inquiry in Hawaii, that "Hawaii is entitled to statehood by every fair test & precedent." It said communism existed in Hawaii but most Hawaiians "abhor it" and were capable of "meeting its evil challenges." [See pp. 22D3, 12E-F1, 3E1]

CIVIL RIGHTS

Courts Bar Virginia Bias. Virginia's policy of "massive resistance" to school integration was challenged by 4 federal courts Jan. 14-27 & by its own Supreme Court of Appeals, which ruled 5-2 Jan. 19 that state laws for maintaining school segregation violated the state constitution.

Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. had shut 6 public schools in Norfolk, 2 in Charlottesville & one in Front Royal under Virginia "massive resistance" laws requiring the automatic closing of schools that had received final federal court orders to integrate.

Almond called a special session of the Virginia Legislature Jan. 25 and told it Jan. 28 that he no longer could prevent integration in public schools. He asked the Legislature to try to minimize the effects of desegregation by repealing the compulsory-attendance law and by enacting a law authorizing state grants of up to \$250 a year for each pupil whose parents transferred him from an integrated school to a private school.

Almond told the Legislature he would not use state police to thwart federal court decrees by closing any more schools that had received federal court orders to integrate. He said he would be willing to face a federal

mation of a new conciliation body would not be "fruitful" because conciliation was one of the Civil Rights Commission's functions.

Americans for Democratic Action denounced the bill Jan. 20 as "a typical Johnson compromise, scratching the political surface of the civil rights problem & carefully refraining from digging down to its heart—school desegregation." [See pp. 11F3-12B1; Vol. XVIII, 155E3]

Hawaii Statehood Urged. A bill (S50) to admit Hawaii to statehood was introduced in the Senate Jan. 9

jail term "if it will accomplish the desired purpose." But "I know of nothing more futile," he continued, "than a penal sentence that contributes to nothing but the ridiculous."

The majority decision of the state Supreme Court of Appeals, written by Chief Justice John W. Eggleston, held that: (a) Virginia's "Little Rock law," directing the permanent closure of specific schools, was unconstitutional because control of schools could not be taken away from local authorities permanently; (b) other state laws cutting off funds from integrated public schools and authorizing tuition grants for children withdrawn from integrated schools were in violation of a state constitutional requirement that Virginia "maintain an efficient system of public free schools throughout the state."

U.S. District Judge Albert V. Bryan in Alexandria Jan. 14 had issued an injunction, effective as of the opening of the 2d school semester Feb. 2, barring the Alexandria School Board from assigning pupils to schools on the basis of race. Bryan's decision was upheld Jan. 23 by the U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals.

A special 3-judge federal court Jan. 23 enjoined state & city officials from closing any Norfolk public schools under terms of the state school closure law. The court, composed of Chief Judge Simon E. Sobeloff & Judge Clement F. Haynsworth of the U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals and U.S. District Judge Walter E. Hoffman of Norfolk, had held the law unconstitutional in a unanimous ruling in Norfolk Jan. 19. According to the court's decision: A state could not close "one or more public schools" or grades solely to prevent integration and permit "other public schools or grades to remain open at the expense of the taxpayers"; such action "violates the right of a citizen to equal protection of the laws" and deprived children willing to attend integrated classes of "due process of law."

Judge Hoffman Jan. 27 prohibited the Norfolk City Council from shutting all the city's junior & senior high schools by cutting off funds for all classes above the 6th grade. The funds cut-off had been approved by a 6-1 council vote Jan. 13 despite the school board's willingness to reopen closed schools and operate all Norfolk schools—even if integrated. Norfolk Mayor W. Fred Duckworth had testified before Hoffman Jan. 26 that the shut-down had been voted for fear integration would cause violence.

(State Atty. Gen. Albert S. Harrison admitted in a speech in Fairfax, Va. Jan. 26 that no "legally-administered" plan could preserve school segregation in Virginia. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 393A-C3])

FOREIGN

Italy

Fanani Resigns. Premier Amintore Fanfani resigned Jan. 26 after Democratic Socialist defections from his coalition cabinet had destroyed his majority in the Italian Chamber of Deputies. He remained as caretaker

premier until Pres. Giovanni Gronchi's naming of a new premier.

Fanfani's cabinet, made up of Christian Democrats & Democratic Socialists, had been under attack by dissident Christian Democrats for its alleged neutralist policies. The cabinet had won by only 279-278 when Parliament took a secret vote Jan. 22 on the cabinet's conduct in a Ferrara banking scandal. The one-vote majority by which the cabinet was upheld in Parliament vanished when Labor & Social Welfare Min. Ezio Vigorelli, a Social Democrat, resigned from the cabinet Jan. 22 to join in efforts by one faction of Social Democrats to reunify their party with the leftwing Italian Socialist Party. (Giuseppe Saragat, Dem. Socialist Party leader, opposed a reunion with the leftwing Socialists led by Pietro Nenni.) [See p. 23E3; Vol. XVIII, 402B2, 214G3-215B1]

100 persons were injured when mobs rioted in Florence Jan. 27 during a general strike in support of 400 workers who occupied an instrument factory to protest the layoff of 980 of its 1,900 workers.

Algeria. Hadj Messali, Algerian National Movement leader freed under French Pres. de Gaulle's amnesty for rebels, appealed Jan. 24 for a roundtable conference of French & rebel Algerian leaders to establish "human contact" and attempt to settle the Algerian rebellion. Messali said the ANM retained its aim of independence for Algeria. [See p. 13C2]

French Min.-Delegate Jacques Soustelle denied Jan. 26 that a Jan. 21 agreement giving the U.S.' Standard Oil (N.J.) 50% exploitation rights in a new Saharan oil exploration project would "permit foreign enterprises to gain control of [Saharan] oil deposits." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 379A1]

French Army spokesmen in Algiers reported Jan. 26 that 736 Algerian rebels had been killed or captured and 54 French soldiers killed in Algerian fighting Jan. 19-25. [See p. 232A2]

Britain. Prince Philip left London Jan. 20 for a 14-week round-the-world tour of India, Pakistan and British territories in Southeast Asia & the Pacific. He joined with Indian Pres. Rajendra Prasad & Prime Min. Nehru Jan. 26 in New Delhi celebrations marking India's 9th independence day. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 340B1]

Queen Elizabeth Jan. 22 named as life peers with baron's rank: Sir Edwin Noel Plowden, 52, Sir Hartley William Shawcross, 55, Sir Eric John Francis James, 69, and Prof. Lionel Charles Robbins, 60. [See p. 4D3]

The British automobile industry reported Jan. 20 that it had produced a record 1,051,551 cars and 312,856 trucks & buses and exported 486,816 cars and 112,053 trucks & buses during 1958. [See Vol. XVI, p. 121E1]

The Board of Trade reported Jan. 21 that Britain had imported 386,736,000 yards of cotton textiles during 1958, or 2,658,000 more than the 384,078,000 yards of British cotton exported. [See Vol. XVI, p. 247A1]

The acquisition of British Alumi-

um Corp. by British & U.S. metal firms was approved Jan. 20 by the British Treasury. [See p. 13F3]

Sir John Cockcroft, 61, British Atomic Energy Authority research chief, was named Jan. 26 to be master of Cambridge U.'s proposed Churchill College. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 425E1]

Canada. Gov. Gen. Vincent Massey's speech from the throne, read at the opening session of the Canadian Parliament in Ottawa Jan. 15, pledged continued Canadian support for Western efforts to assure the "freedom of West Berlin." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 423E2]

Civil Service Comm. Chrmn. Arnold D. P. Heeney, 56, was reappointed Jan. 17 to succeed Norman Robertson as Canadian Amb. to the U.S., a post Heeney held from 1953 to 1957. [See Vol. XVII, p. 205B3]

The transfer of operational control of the Distant Early Warning (DEW) radar line across Canada from the U.S. Air Force to the RCAF, effective Feb. 1, was announced jointly Jan. 19 by the U.S. & Canadian Govts. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 334C2]

Canadian gold & dollar reserves rose to \$1.939 billion at the end of 1958, the highest total since 1954, the Bank of Canada reported Jan. 19. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 51E1]

Aluminium Ltd. officials said Jan. 21 that the firm's recent decision to refuse a Red Chinese order for 2,000 tons of aluminum, even though Aluminium was working at only 65% of capacity, was based on business reasons and was not the result of U.S. pressure. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 267F3]

East Germany. The defection to West Germany of Lt. Col. Siegfried Dombrowski of the East German People's Army was revealed in Bonn Jan. 21. Dombrowski, deputy chief of the People's Army Coordination Bureau (an espionage organization), told newsmen Jan. 22 in Bonn that the East German spy network in the West employed 60,000 agents, 12,000 of them based in West Germany. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 432C2]

Finland. Pres. Urho K. Kekkonen arrived in Leningrad Jan. 22 and met with Premier Khrushchev & Foreign Min. Gromyko for 2 days of talks on improving Finnish-Soviet trade & relations. Finnish Trade Min. Ahti Karjalainen & Soviet Foreign Trade Min. Nikolai S. Patolichev met for parallel talks Jan. 23 and announced that Finland & the USSR would resume negotiations on a long-term trade pact to replace the 5-yr. trade accord expiring in 1960. Kekkonen returned to Helsinki Jan. 25 and said the USSR had made no demands that would endanger Finnish-Western relations. [See p. 14C1]

France. The Natl. Assembly voted Jan. 21 by 404-68 (Socialists & Communists opposed) to approve new working rules that would prevent Communists & other small Assembly groups from organizing as parties in the Assembly. The rules provided that (1) Assembly parties or groups must contain at least 30 deputies or remain "unregistered," (2) a deputy

missing 1/3 of the Assembly votes in any month would be fined 1/3 of his expense allowance and (3) deputies would be barred from introducing any resolutions providing for reduced revenue or increased expenditures. [See p. 23B2]

Bank of France officials reported Jan. 26 that French gold & foreign currency reserves, cut to \$600 million by the loss of \$316 million in heavy speculation against the franc in Dec. 1958, had risen to \$1.1 billion. A group of 21 U.S. banks, led by Chase Manhattan and First Natl. City of N.Y., had signed agreements Jan. 20 granting France a \$200 million 2-yr. standby credit to help stabilize the franc. Finance Ministry regulations issued Jan. 20 permitted foreign investors to repatriate French securities in any foreign currency. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 422D1]

Indo-China. A new Laotian cabinet formed by Premier Phoui Jan. 24 incorporated leaders of his Laotian People's Rally, army officers and members of the Committee for Defense of the National Interests, a grouping of young civilians & army officers formed in 1958 to further anti-Communist social & political reforms. Committee members agreed to enter the cabinet Jan. 23 after Phoui accepted their demands for the ouster of several ministers charged with corruption. [See p. 23B3]

The new Laotian cabinet: Premier-Phoui Sananikone; Vice Premier and Interior & Cults Min.-Katay D. Sasorith; Interior & Cults Secy.-Khoranhok Souvannavong; Foreign Affairs, Education & Info. Min.-Khamphan Panya; Finance & Economy Min.-Thao Leum; Public Works & Transport State Secy.-Pan Sisouphanthong; Justice Secy.-Tan Choulamonty; Agriculture & Forestry Secy.-Liep Soumpholphakdy; Information & Youth Secy.-Sisoukna Champassak; Education Secy.-Impeng Suryabhai; Social Affairs Secy.-Lt. Col. Oudon Sananikone; Defense & Veterans Min.-Gen. Souhouth Pathammavong; Defense & Veterans Secy.-Col. Phoumi Nosavan; Telecommunications & Culture Min.-Bong Souvannavong.

Morocco. Formation of a leftist "party of the masses" to be called the Democratic Istiqlal (Independence) Party was proclaimed Jan. 27 by Pres. Mehdi Ben Barka of the Moroccan National Consultative Assembly. The new party was formed after Istiqlal leader Allal el-Fassi had expelled Ben Barka & other leftists Jan. 26 for their "subversive action" in leading nationwide mass meetings Jan. 25 to protest the Istiqlal's conservative leadership. The leftist meetings, called after Ben Barka had resigned Jan. 24 from the Istiqlal executive committee, established autonomous leftist political committees on local & regional levels. Ben Barka charged Jan. 27 that Istiqlal leaders had caused a "complete divorce" of the party's left & right wings because they were not "ready for the revolutionary period" under way there.

The leftist committees voted Jan. 25 to approve resolutions supporting King Mohammed V & Premier Abdullah Ibrahim in the task of "purification & renovation." But el-Fassi charged Jan. 27 that all Istiqlal party

†Including Agri. Min. Thami Amar, Secy. Gen. Mahjoub Ben Seddik of the Moroccan Labor Fed., and Fkih Mohammed Basry, ex-resistance leader against the French.

dissidents were "plotters" against the party & government. [See p. 14B3; Vol. XVIII, 402A3]

Philippines. Pres. Carlos P. Garcia's state-of-the-nation address to the Philippine Congress Jan. 26 minimized the current U.S.-Philippine rift over foreign aid & military bases and described the U.S. as the Philippines' "staunchest friend & ally."

Philippine Amb.-to-U.S. Carlos P. Romulo had been recalled for consultation Jan. 22, presumably in retaliation for the U.S.' temporary recall Jan. 20 of Amb.-to-Philippines Charles E. Bohlen. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 379A2]

A \$5 million Philippine loan was approved Jan. 21 by the U.S.' Development Loan Fund. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 278D2]

Soviet Union. Scientists of the 11-nation Soviet-bloc United Inst. for Nuclear Research disclosed Jan. 23 that they had put the world's largest atom smasher into full operation at UINR laboratories in Dubna, 80 mi. from Moscow. The Soviet synchrophasatron was said to be capable of accelerating protons to an energy of 10 million electron volts compared to the 6.3 million volts produced by a similar synchrophasatron in Berkley, Calif. [See Vol. XVII, p. 125A1]

The execution in 1918 of Fanya (Dora) Kaplan, Social Revolutionary who wounded Lenin in an Aug. 30, 1918 assassination attempt, was confirmed by Pavel D. Malkov, ex-Kremlin Cheka commandant, in a Moskva literary journal article quoted Jan. 25 by the N.Y. Times. Malkov said he himself had executed Miss Kaplan a few days after the assault. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 16A1]

The 20-nation Intl. Tin Council disclosed in London Jan. 20 that, although not an ITC member, the USSR had agreed to limit its 1959 tin exports outside the Soviet bloc to 13,500 tons. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 411A1, 270B1]

West Germany. The Saar cabinet of Premier Egon Reinert resigned Jan. 21 shortly before Reinert was due to open talks in Bonn on measures to begin the Saarland's economic integration within Germany under a French-West German agreement. Reinert, a Christian Democrat, resigned after Justice Min. Hubert Ney had refused to turn over his cabinet post to the Christian People's Party under plans for a Christian Democrat-Christian People's Party merger and formation of an all-party coalition cabinet including Social Democrats & German Party members. [See Vol. XVII, pp. 214C3, 5A3]

Chancellor Adenauer expressed regret in the Bonn Bundestag Jan. 22 at the "serious injustice" caused by recent anti-Semitic incidents in West Germany. Social Democrats had attacked Adenauer Jan. 22 for his continued reliance on State Secy. Hans Globke, Bonn civil service chief, who worked on the Nazi regime's Nuremberg racial laws. Adenauer's cabinet Jan. 14 approved criminal code amendments providing 3-month jail terms for anti-Semitic or anti-minority re-

marks. [See pp. 24D2, G2, 15C2]

Herbert Schneider, parliamentary leader of the rightwing German Party, joined the Bundestag opposition Jan. 23 in demands that Adenauer consider abandoning West German nuclear armament in return for German reunification. [See p. 9G3]

The West German Defense Ministry urged the Evangelical Church Jan. 27 to repudiate the Rev. Martin Niemöller for denouncing military training Jan. 25 as "high school for professional criminals." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 219F3]

West German coal tariffs announced Jan. 23 placed a \$4.80-a-ton import tax on ½ of normal coal imports in an effort to reduce West German coal stocks. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 379C3]

Yugoslavia. Pres. Tito arrived in India Jan. 13 for a 6-day state visit & talks with Prime Min. Nehru. A joint communiqué issued Jan. 15 by Nehru & Tito reaffirmed the neutralist policies of India & Yugoslavia and appealed for East-West agreement to end nuclear weapons tests "at an early date." Tito, who had met with Premier Ne Win in Rangoon, Burma Jan. 8-9, left India Jan. 19 for Ceylon. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 432F2]

Yugoslav Govt. demands for the extradition of Andrija Artukovich, 57, interior minister in the Croatian puppet regime during the Nazi occupation of Yugoslavia, were denied Jan. 15 by U.S. Comm. Theodore Hocke in Los Angeles. Hocke ruled that Yugoslavia had presented insufficient evidence to prove Artukovich's complicity in the wartime murder of thousands of Yugoslavs by pro-Nazi Ustashi militia. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 31B3]

LATIN AMERICA

Cuba

Stadium Trial Held. A demonstrative crowd of about 18,000 persons witnessed the trial in Havana Sports City Stadium Jan. 22-23 of Maj. Jesús Sosa Blanco, 51, who had directed Cuban army operations against Castro rebels & their sympathizers in Oriente Province during the recent civil war. Branded in advance by Fidel Castro as one of the Batista forces' most "notorious war criminals," Sosa Blanco was sentenced to death before a firing squad after a 3-man revolutionary army court found him guilty of 120 murders, theft, arson & looting. 45 prosecution witnesses but no defense witnesses were heard. The trial was televised & broadcast. In an appeal to a higher rebel military tribunal, Sosa Blanco pleaded that his actions had been ordered by his army superiors. He also contended that the rebels were violating the Cuban constitution by executing their foes under a rebel army code (adopted Feb. 21, 1958) that provided the death penalty for murder, treason, espionage, rape, armed assault, theft & major breaches of military discipline.

The revolutionary regime had planned similar public, broadcast trials in the Havana stadium for other

Batista army officers named as leading war criminals. However, Castro issued orders Jan. 23 from Caracas, Venezuela that radio-TV broadcasts of trials be stopped because they might "damage the spirit of the public" and stir Cuba to "a state of permanent agitation." (Castro visited Venezuela Jan. 23-26 for celebrations there of the first anniversary of the overthrow of Venezuelan dictator Marcos Perez Jimenez.) The 2d of the scheduled stadium trials—that of Capt. Pedro Morejon, 38—was moved to a military courtroom at Camp Libertad (Camp Columbia) Jan. 26. He was convicted & condemned to die for numerous killings, tortures, thefts, robberies and burning & looting of farm homes in the Bayamo vicinity of Oriente Province, where he had commanded an anti-rebel force.

Castro Defies Foreign Critics. Mounting criticism abroad, particularly in the U.S., of the swift trial & execution of Cuban anti-rebels had been dealt with defiantly by Castro. In an offhand remark to an American newsmen Jan. 15, he said that "if the U.S. lands Marines [in Cuba] there will be 200,000 gringos dead in the streets." He later withdrew the remark as impulsive. He issued invitations Jan. 19 to 400 U.S., Canadian, British & Latin American legislators, other officials & journalists to attend trials & tour Cuba. In a speech to one million persons massed outside the Presidential Palace in Havana Jan. 21, he declared that the revolutionary regime owed no "explanation to the U.S. for the executions of persons found guilty of war atrocities," and he said that the U.S. had no authority to question "acts of justice" inasmuch as it never had questioned atrocities committed by Batista & other Latin American dictators. He received the crowd's vociferous assent to continue with the executions.

Present at the Havana rally Jan. 21 were Reps. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N.Y.) & Charles O. Porter (D., Ore.), only members of the U.S. Congress to accept invitations to visit Cuba. Invitations were rejected and the trials denounced by Democratic Reps. Emanuel Celler & Victor L. Anfuso of N.Y. and Wayne L. Hays of Ohio, and by Sens. Wayne Morse (Ore.), Theodore F. Green (R.I.), Mike Mansfield (Mont.), John J. Sparkman (Ala.) & George A. Smathers (Fla.), all Democrats, and Homer E. Capehart (R., Ind.). Powell declined to attend trials on grounds that "it might look as though they were being staged for me." Porter saw a trial. [See p. 15F2]

Puerto Rican Gov. Luis Muñoz Marín, at a Washington news conference Jan. 19, declared that he opposed executions without proper trials but could understand the deep feelings in Cuba that had brought them about. "Batista used to murder their people without jury trials . . . they are inflamed against those who murdered their friends & relatives," Muñoz Marín said. He added that the U.S. should have "the friendliest feelings for Cuba & Castro's movement because of what it means for human freedom & the development through

out Latin America of a political atmosphere" rejecting dictatorship.

Appointments. Provisional Pres. Manuel Urrutia Jan. 21 named Dr. August R. Martinez Sanchez as Defense Min. and Maj. Camilio Cienfuegos as army chief of staff.

The appointment of Amb.-to-Bolivia Philip W. Bonsal, 55, as Amb. to Cuba was announced in Washington Jan. 21. Dr. Ernesto Dihigo, 63, Roman law prof. at Havana U. & Forgn. Min. 1950-51, was named Cuban Amb. to the U.S. Jan. 16.

Batista Holdouts. 500 members of Batista's armed forces & Sen. Roland Masferrer's private army were reported Jan. 17 to have fled to the Escambrey Mtns. of Las Villas & the Sierre Maestre to escape trial & possible execution. A boatload of arms & ammunition sent by ex-Pres. Batista was reported to have been received by them. Several hundred Castro troops led by Dr. Ernesto Guevara left Havana Jan. 17 for Las Villas to subdue any Batista forces there.

Marta Fernandez Batista, wife of the ex-president, arrived in New York Jan. 19 from the Dominican Republic on a temporary visa to take her sons Carlos & Roberto to the Batista home in Daytona Beach, Fla., where a 3d child, Marta, was ill.

The Cuban Ministry for Recovery of Stolen or Misappropriated Properties disclosed Jan. 24 that an estimated \$25 million in cash & Cuban Treasury bonds had been recovered from safe deposit boxes of Batista & other officers.

Advance Taxes Paid. Treasury Min. Rufo Lopez Fresquet reported Jan. 16 that an estimated \$3 million in advance taxes had been paid to help the revolutionary government by major Cuban & U.S. firms, including First Natl. Bank of Boston, Intl. Harvester, First Natl. City Bank of N.Y., United Fruit, Nicaro-Nickel and Crusellas Co. (Colgate-Palmolive subsidiary).

OBITUARIES

Maj. Gen. Arthur Samuel Allen, 64, World War II cmdr. of Australian forces in Mid-East; Jan. 24 in Sydney.

Praskovya Nikitichna (Pasha) Angelina, 47, Russian pioneer woman tractor driver, ex-deputy to Supreme Soviet; announced Jan. 22 in Moscow.

Cecil Blount deMille, 77, pioneer producer of over 70 films; Jan. 21 in Hollywood.

(Most of deMille's films were money-making extravaganzas, from "The Squaw Man" in 1913 to "The Ten Commandments" in 1956. The latter grossed an estimated \$60 million. His other films included "Sign of the Cross," "King of Kings," 1953 Academy Award-winning "Greatest Show on Earth.") [See Vol. XIII, p. 94N; X, 260L]



Wide World
DeMILLE

Joseph H. Freehill, 50, dir. U.S. Office of Price Stabilization 1952, attorney; Jan. 21 in Fairfax, Va.

Thomas Sylva Gordon, 65, U.S. Rep. (D., Ill.) 1942-58, ex-chnm. House Forgn. Affairs Com.; Jan. 22 in Chicago of heart disease.

Teresio Guglielmone, 57, Italian Christian Dem. Senator, head of Forgn. Affairs Com. for Institutional Problems of European Assembly; Jan. 24 in Turin of heart attack.

Mike (John Michael) Hawthorn, 29, auto racing champ who retired in Dec. 1958, winner of 1958 Grand Prix de France; Jan. 22 in Guildford, Eng. when his Jaguar overturned. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 224D2]

Ben Lackland, 58, stage & TV actor; Jan. 22 in Montclair, N.J. (suicide through overdose of sleeping pills because of ill health).

Dr. Elise Strang L'Esperance, 80, retired physician who founded cancer prevention clinics at Memorial Center (N.Y.) and N.Y. Infirmary; Jan. 21 in Pelham Manor, N.Y.

Hugo A. Oswald, 80, ex-secy.-treas. & dir. of Standard Brands, Inc.; Jan. 21 in Maplewood, N.J.

Gilbert Martyn, 53, news director of station KTLA (Los Angeles), winner of Acad. of TV Arts & Sciences 1958 Emmy for TV series "Guidepost"; Jan. 24 in Los Angeles of throat cancer.

Vissarion Sayanov, 56, Russian poet & novelist ("The Sky and the Earth"); Jan. 22 in Leningrad.

Dr. Victor Schecter, 52, CCNY authority on marine life & oceanography; Jan. 20 in Wilton, Conn.

Morton E. Snellenberg, 76, pres. of Phila. department store Snellenberg & Co. 1916-49; Jan. 26 in Phila.

Lamar Edwin Stringfield, 61, flutist, composer, 1928 Pulitzer Prize winner for orchestral suite "From the Southern Mountains"; Jan. 22 in Asheville, N.C.

Katsuo Takenaka, 60, Socialist Party member of Japanese Parliament's Upper House, ex-dean of Doshisha U.'s literature dept.; Jan. 26 in Kyoto.

Dr. Manuel Uribe Troncosco, 91, Mexican-born ophthalmologist, inventor of gonioscope for eye examinations; Jan. 21 in New York.

Henry Cushman Turner, 76, first chrmn. N.Y. State Comm. Against Discrimination 1945-47, ex-pres. NYC Bd. of Educatn.; Jan. 20 in Brooklyn.

George (Hooks) Wiltse, 78, pitcher for N.Y. Giants 1904-15 who pitched 10 inning no-hit, no-run game against Phila. in 1908; Jan. 21 in Long Beach, N.Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

Kidnaped Baby Found. John Tavarez, 3-week-old son of José & Dorliza Tavarez, kidnaped Jan. 22 from his New York home, was found unharmed Jan. 27 in the New York basement apartment of Mrs. Asuncion Ortiz, 25. Mrs. Ortiz, mother of 3 children, told police she had taken the child, while ostensibly

baby-sitting, to replace one stillborn to her Jan. 20. [See p. 16D3]

Film theater collapsed in Kucuk Yali, Turkey Jan. 24 under the weight of concrete freshly poured to add 2 floors to the one-story building. At least 32 persons were killed. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 420E1]

Floods in Ohio & Pennsylvania and tornados in southwestern states Jan. 20-26 caused 110 deaths and made an estimated 25,000 persons homeless.

12 miners working in the Knox Coal Co.'s Port Griffith mine near Pittston, Pa. were trapped Jan. 22 when waters from the ice-packed Susquehanna River poured into the main shaft. Volunteers succeeded in stopping the flow of water into the shaft Jan. 27. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 420D3]

Highway fatalities in the U.S. dropped from 38,500 in 1957 to 37,000 in 1958, Pres. Eisenhower's Traffic Safety Com. reported Jan. 21. (William Randolph Hearst Jr. became committee chairman following the resignation Jan. 21 of Harlow Curtice.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 44D3]

Coal mine accidental deaths in the U.S. dropped from 477 in 1957 to 356 in 1958, the lowest figure since the Bureau of Mines began keeping statistics in 1912, the bureau reported Jan. 23. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 44E3]

Carl Switzer, 32, ex-child actor who played "Alfalfa" in Our Gang comedies, was shot to death Jan. 21 in Sun Valley, Calif. in an argument over a debt. Charges against Moses S. (Bud) Stiltz, 38, a welder, were dismissed Jan. 26 by a coroner's jury after he testified that he had fired in self-defense when Switzer charged him with a jack-knife.

George (the Eel) Larned, 33, paralyzed during a 1957 gun battle with police after a hold-up, was sentenced Jan. 21 in New York to 15-20 years' imprisonment as a 2d-felony offender. Execution of the sentence was stayed, however, until an institution suitable to care for Larned could be found. [See Vol. XVII, p. 248E2]

NEW BOOKS

Against the Wind. By Geoffrey Household. Lively autobiog. of English writer. Jan. 22. (Atlantic-Little, Brown, 238 pp., \$4)†

The Angry Star. By Hodding Carter. Account of Reconstruction times by Greenville (Miss.) Delta Democrat & Times editor. Jan. 21. (Doubleday, 425 pp., \$5.95)†

The Captive and the Free. By Joyce Cary. Posthumous novel about group of people, some of whom are free to follow their own rational thoughts while others must act compulsively. Jan. 21. (Harper, 309 pp., \$5)*

The Haunted Palace. By Frances Winwar. Biog. of Edgar Allen Poe. Jan. 19. (Harper, 408 pp., \$6)†

Kitchener: Portrait of an Imperialist. By Sir Philip Magnus. Biog. of British Gen. Horatio Herbert Kitchener, hero of 1898 battle of Omdurman. Jan. 23. (Dutton, 410 pp., \$6.50)†

Main Street, U.S.S.R. By Irving R. Levine. Account of everyday life in Russia by NBC Moscow correspondent. Jan. 22. (Doubleday, 408 pp., \$4.50)† [See Vol. XVIII, p. 418C3]

The Pageant of Elizabethan England. By Elizabeth Burton. Social history detailing what Elizabethans ate & drank, how they made war & wrote plays. Jan. 15. (Scribners, 276 pp., \$3.95)†

Tenderloin. By Samuel Hopkins Adams. Posthumous novel about New York in colorful 1890s. Jan. 19. (Random, 372 pp., \$4.95)*

*Fiction †Non-fiction